No. 728,943. PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

W. W. LEPARD.

CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

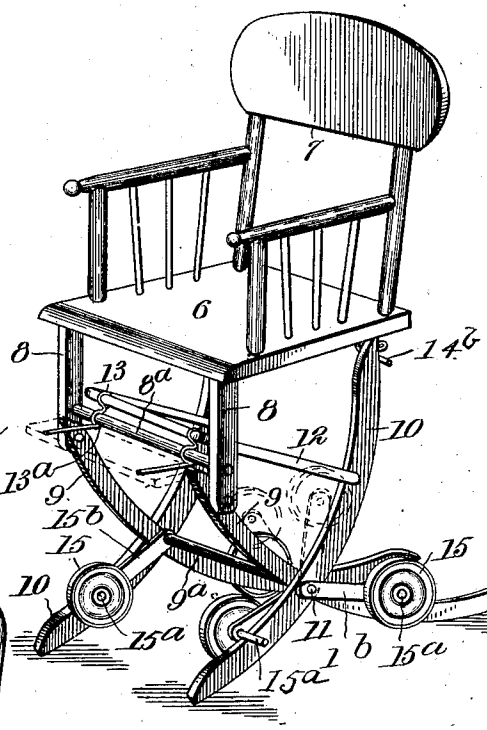


Fig. 2.

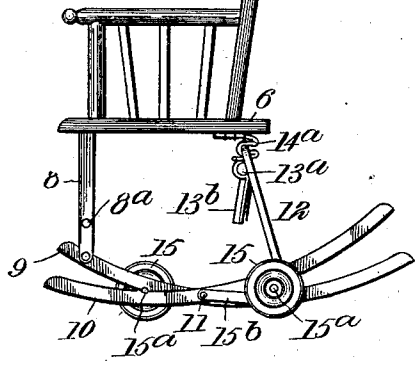
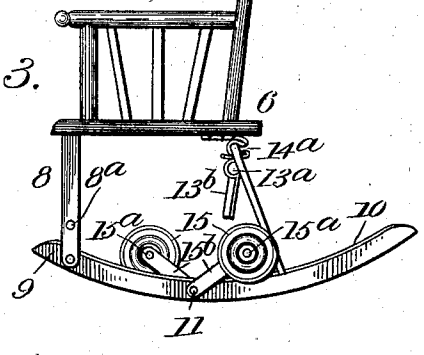


Fig. 3.



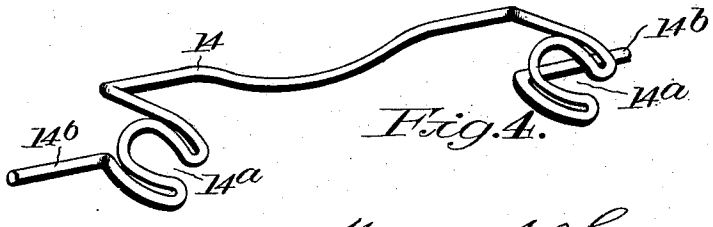


Fig. 4.

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No. 728,943. Patented May 26, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN W. LEPARD, OF OTSEGO, MICHIGAN.

CONVERTIBLE CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,943, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed July 26, 1902. Serial No. 117,178. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN W. LEPARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Otsego, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Convertible Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to convertible chairs; and the object thereof is to form a child's chair convertible from a high chair to a wheeled chair or go-cart or to a rocking-chair.

A further object of the invention is to form improved means for fastening the chair in its various positions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the chair as a high chair. Fig. 2 is a side view as a wheeled chair. Fig. 3 is a side view as a rocker. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a wire stop and catch fastened to the seat of the chair to hold the parts at adjustment.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 6 indicates the seat of the chair, and 7 the back thereof.

8 indicates short front legs, to the lower ends of which the front ends of the rockers 9 are pivoted. The rear of the seat 6 when the chair is adjusted as a high chair rests directly on the upper ends of the rockers 10, which are pivoted to the rockers 9 by bolts 11. The rockers 9 are joined and braced by a rung 9^a and the legs 8 by a rung 8^a, near the lower end thereof.

12 indicates a bail which is attached at its ends to the rockers 10, between the rear ends of those rockers and the pivot 11. This bail is provided with a hook device (indicated at 13) formed of wire, the ends of the wire being bent around the bail and also bent to form hooks 13^a, which when a high chair is formed are hooked over the rung 8^a, as shown in Fig. 1. This wire is also properly shaped to form a support for a step, (indicated at 13^b.)

The stop and catch (illustrated in Fig. 4) consists of a stout wire 14, which extends across under the rear end of the seat and is bent at each side of the seat to form hooks 14^a, which are adapted to receive the rung 8^a when the device is adjusted to form a go-cart or rocker, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Said wire is bent at each end to form laterally-projecting portions 14^b, which act as stops for the upper ends of the rockers 10 when in position as a high chair, as shown in Fig. 1. This stop and catch device is securely fixed to the bottom of the seat in any proper manner, as by stapling.

Wheels are indicated at 15, on which the chair rolls when desired. These wheels rotate on pins 15^a and are connected to the pivot 11 by flat spring-arms 15^b. The wheels are four in number and are attached, respectively, inside and outside of each pair of rockers. The pins 15^a project into the path of the folding rockers, so that normally the pins engage between the rockers and stop them from folding to parallelism, as shown in Fig. 2. In this position the pressure on the rockers binds the pins 15^a therebetween and holds the wheels steady, so that the chair may be rolled thereon. To allow the rockers to drop completely to parallelism to form a rocking-chair, the wheels are sprung out by the yield of the spring-arms 15^b and are lifted, so that the pins 15^a are above the rockers, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Then if the hooks 13^a be unhooked from the rung 8^a the chair will drop to the position shown in Fig. 3.

In position either as a rolling-chair or a rocking-chair the bail 12 is entered in the hooks 14^a to support the rear of the seat, and the step hangs under the seat, as shown.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a convertible chair, in combination, a seat, short front legs thereunder, sets of cross-rockers pivoted together, one set being pivotally connected to the legs, and a support joined to the other set rearward of its pivot, engaging under the seat in compression to support the same when the chair is lowered, and in tension to hold the rockers when the chair is raised.

2. The combination with a chair having sets of pivoted folding rockers, of wheels connected by spring-arms to the rockers and having pins which normally project between the

rockers to stop the same from folding to parallelism, the spring-arms permitting the pins to be withdrawn.

3. The combination with a seat having front legs, of two pairs of rockers pivoted together and foldable to parallelism, one pair being hinged to the legs and the other having a support joined thereto rearward of the pivots, and means to connect the support to either the front or the rear of the chair, to sustain it in raised or lowered position respectively, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WARREN W. LEPARD.

Witnesses:

DAISY LEPARD,

OPHELIA WHITMORE.